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as agreed to.

**ADJOURNMENT.**  
The adjournment was taken at 3:55 p.m., till 4 p.m. next day.

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.**

— took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past twelve.

**QUESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.**

**MR. PARKES, in answer to Mr. J. Davies for the Government:**—The Government have not received any information from the Governor in reference to the sum of money on the Estimate for the year 1900-1901. Mr. Davies said that Mr. Forbes, but he was not in a position to give any information.

**MR. PARKES, in reply to Mr. McElhone, gave the following information:**—The Government have not received the charge of Mr. Wooley, J. B. and paid the same. The Government have not received the charge of Mr. Wooley, J. B. and paid the same. The Government have not received the charge of Mr. Wooley, J. B. and paid the same.

enquiries into this case, and amongst them received a personal explanation from Mr. W. C. C. in the following terms:—“I am writing a letter to the magistrates, he says, in which he would be justified in taking any course he might think proper.” The letter addressed to Mr. Wolsley in a day or two, was, in reply to Mr. Hurley (Hartley), as follows:—“I have been thinking of the case near Lawson, Blue Mountains, in connection with three trustees, viz. Sir Wigram and the two Messrs. Wolsleys, &c. &c. The additional trustees were being considered.”

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, said that he and 30 female Roman Catholic teachers were in the Public schools, looking after the children.

MR. SPARKES, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said that he had the extracts at the Exhibition of a compilation that had been made of numerous details and were occupying much space would be really next week.

MR. SPARKES, in answer to Mr. T. R., said that 99 per centum had been paid on the contract for telegraph and telegraph stations.

MR. SPARKES, in answer to Mr. Greenwood, said that the Government had paid for the last year, two of those had been compiled and was about obtaining offers from the public, and he would be glad to make any recommendation, with a view of selecting the best.

MR. SPARKES, in reply to Mr. J. Davies, said that the Government would introduce

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(SIGNED) JAMES S. FARNELL,  
for secretary of said corporation; and  
said Mr. LEONARD had spoken previously  
and, not in the name of the Govern-  
ment, asked the House to affirm the prin-  
ciple that it would not give up the land  
in the place of land promised to the City  
in the erection of cattle yards by the late  
Government. He said he did not desire  
to make a promise—power any such promise  
as to a promise binding upon other Gov-  
ernments.

In reply to your letter of the 6th  
you inquire whether I made a promise to  
the Corporation that I would erect cattle  
yards for the purpose of cattle sale yards. I desire  
not make any promise to the Corporation  
under the authority of the Government.  
The Corporation Bill, relative to the erection of  
yards was under consideration during the last  
session, I, in reply to some of the members,  
at Rockwood, situated on the northern  
side of the city, for the erection of cattle sale yards,  
made the statement of some members present.  
Yours truly,

MR. MELPHONE said it was not his intention to address  
anybody but the chair; but he challenged the hon. member  
to say that a portion of land near the junction of the  
river and city, which was sold to the Corporation, and, as  
part, was not offered to the Corporation through the  
honorable agent, Mr. John Taylor, and the hon. member  
knew it.

SPEAKER said the hon. member had no right to say  
so, the hon. member had denied it. He said  
accept the statement of any hon. member of the House.

MR. MELPHONE said that had belonged to Sir Henry  
PARKES, who had been the Commission through his  
agent, Mr. John Taylor, and he knew it.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member has no right to say  
that after it has been denied by the hon. member.

SIR HENRY PARKES said that Mr. Taylor said that the  
land was given to the cattle sale yards.

MR. MELPHONE : I must bow to your ruling and admit  
the hon. member's word. Still I don't believe it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very disorderly of the hon.  
member. He has no right to say that statement after  
having been accepted by the word of the hon. member.

MR. MELPHONE bowed to the ruling, but would

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ing serves as a test of what is felt by the speakers to be the most popular and telling line of argument. Public orators have an instinct which places them in harmony with the feelings of their audiences; and we notice that the lever most used to stir up the simple-minded Catholic people is this, viz., that the poor Catholics ought not to be persecuted. In this doctrine we express an entire concurrence. We do not think that Catholics, either poor or rich, ought to be

they may be not unfairly reminded, when in the somewhat bilious vehemence of their oratory they begin to cast reproaches upon other people. But we have never recognized the soundness of the argument that persecution by Catholics justifies reprisals on them; on the contrary, it is the business of a free country to set an example of liberty, and not to make exceptions on the ground of what is done elsewhere, or has been done in earlier days. The age of fairness should be more tolerant and more truthful, more large-hearted and more liberal than the ages of

But while we entirely concur in the doctrine that Catholics should not be persecuted, we desire to set over against it another doctrine, equally true and equally important, *i.e.*, that Catholics should not dominate. They should not seek to do so, and they should not be allowed to do so. If there is nothing in being a Catholic which justifies his being persecuted, so also there is nothing in being a Catholic which justifies his being tyrannical. There is no right or title in the Catholic hierarchy in virtue of

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which they ought to lord it over this community; and, stripped of all disguises, that is exactly what they are trying to do. This attempt has roused against them the spirit of liberty which is strong in every British community, and has compelled every one here to ask himself the question whether in New South Wales the Church is to govern the State? Are we to go to Canossa?

It is to be expected, that in order to conceal the real fact, a false issue should be put before the people. That is not only according to the best of human nature, but

to the law of human nature, nor is it the case that the Catholic hierarchy is a political party that has no other interest than a weak case. If, in so many words, they say that the Catholic hierarchy were to say: "This country ought to be governed in conformance with the principles laid down by the spiritual court of Rome, and we are here to carry out that policy," they would raise a much greater storm than they have already done; and it is not to be expected that they would make so blunt an avowal. But the arguments they have adduced, when pushed back to their ultimate consequences, are tantamount to

that. For they have maintained that the policy of the State, approved of for Civil reasons, should give way to a policy dictated by the Catholic conscience; the Catholic conscience being the priestly conscience, the priestly conscience being the hierarchical conscience, and the hierarchical conscience being the Papal conscience.

The policy of the State is that in matters of education all should be equal, that all should be treated exactly alike, that there should be no favouritism, and no disabilities. That is a rational policy, and one that com-

mends itself to natural equity. In a mixed community no other policy is possible without giving rise to difficulties of some sort and we have been forced into this position after experience in leaving education alone, and after experience in teaching through the instrumentality of ecclesiastical agencies. We have found that it will not do to have people uneducated, and we have found that it will not do, at least in the present state of society, to leave them to the chance of getting educated. And we have found that the attempt to teach

through the agency of rival Churches leads to great waste of money, to great inefficiency and to endless quarrels. Therefore, as the result of experience which is fortified by theory, we arrive at the result that the State must educate, and should put all children on the same footing.

Against this the hierarchical conscience protests, and instructs the lay conscience to do the same. We are not asked to argue the question upon civil grounds or as a question of public policy, but are informed that the Catholic Church disapproves, and that, there-

fore, we must surrender our position without demur, and are told pretty plainly that there shall be no peace till we do. As we have said, to ask this is to ask that the Catholic Church should denigrate, and that our national policy should be controlled by a power which is not a part of our Constitution. It is a misapplication of words to call our refusal to submit, "persecution"; it would have been more appropriate to employ that word on the other side. We ask our Catholic citizens to be content to be exactly on the same level as all their other

fellow-citizens. They tell us they cannot be content, and when we ask the reason why, we are told, "because our spiritual advisers tell us not to be content." But it must be obvious that any section of a community that insists on being treated differently to the rest of the community, and which seeks to force a policy on the country against the will of the majority, seeks to dominate; and the case is not a whit altered by the explanation that this desire for domination arises from so-called conscientious scruples. If the conscience of the minority is to

dominate over the will of the majority, then that conscience makes itself a tyrant outside its proper sphere, and to rebuke the tyrant of one man's conscience over another is not persecution. We repeat we have no wish to see the Catholics persecuted; we have as little wish to see them persecuting; and the only way to get rid of either danger is for Catholics to take rank as citizens with their fellows, to share civil and religious liberty with all, to ask no more than others have, and never to press their claims for special advantages as demanding

The annual series of contests under the management of the New South Wales Rifle Association was formally closed last Saturday, and is said to have been the most successful yet witnessed in the colony. It is satisfactory to find the Association working well for it is serving a useful purpose. These



ov.au/ma.news-page

The R. M. S. Zealandia in passing his last wish has been recently condemned. He had a good meeting of the electors at Carlton to-night.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

**ADELAIDE, WEDNESDAY.**

The Primary Judge decided to-day that the retirement of the Civil Servants under the Civil Service Act, could be claimed by creditors in payment of debt after the death of an officer.

Heavy rains fell throughout the night and have done some damage to the hay, but no injury to the ear of corn. The wheat crops are well up to the mark, and some promise, while it will benefit many of the late crops.

Good reports are still received from the wheat-growing districts.

Considerable interest is felt over the election of Mayor for Adelaide. The contest is between Messrs. Clayton and Smith, and promises to be very keen.

The Trust and Agency Company, upon the model of the one established in New South Wales, has formed a new trust companies in South Africa, has been formed with influential directors, and Mr. Abrahams was yesterday elected its president, and intended at present to apply to Parliament for an Act.

The Marine Board held an inquiry to-day into the grounding of the steamer Emu, on a public holiday, and decided that Captain Osborne acted indiscreetly in attempting to enter the harbor at night, and that he should have anchored earlier in the morning; but as there was reasonable ground for believing that the boatswains were alight, and as the captain was anxious to get the passengers ashore, the Board refrained from censuring him.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

**(BY CABLE.)**

**WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.**

The R. M. S. Zealandia sailed for Sydney at 10 o'clock to-day.

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**(BY CABLE.)**  
**WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY.**  
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## ORDER OF SERVICE

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